FEWER INDIAN DOCTORS.

Healers and Prophets Among the Redskins Passing Away.

A Higher Stage of Civilization Dawning Upon the Tribesmen-Fallacies as to the Influence of Mystic Spirits No Longer Exist.

Those who have studied the varied phases of Indian life claim to have noted the passing of that mysterious character known as the Indian "medicine man." They assert that a few more years will mark the extinction of dignitary among the tribesmen, and the arrival of a higher stage of civilization, which has been gradually settling over the redman for the past quarter of a century.

It is said that those unacquainted with the peculiar traits of Indian character can form no conception of the depth of reverence and awe aroused in the mind of untutored savages toward what they deem the supernatural power of these wizards, who, thirty years ago, were in the zenith of their influence. Now, however, they are fast dying out, and their number is compara tively few.

"By medicine man' is sometimes meant a prophet," said an old Indian agent, who has recently returned from the Sioux reservation. "Both Indian doctors and prophets are usually referred to as medicine men, although the term is sometimes wrongfully applied. There is a distinction between the two Wakenwechaste is a Sloux word, mean ing a prophet, who is in communication with the Great Spirit, and can foretell events. Pazutawechaste means a medicine man or doctor. There are Indian doctors who do not profess to be able to foretell events, but simply cure bodily ills, and others who give their whole attention to prophesying. But as a rule the majority of them are medicine men in both senses of the term.

"The power of the medicine men has been gradually declining for the past twenty years. Every Indian was accustomed to believe implicitly in the contentions of the medicine men that they possessed the power to cure all bodily silments and that if unbelievers scoffed at these extravagant claims, the medicine men had also the power to wreak a supernatural vengeance upon

"The medicine man qualifies for his profession under the greatest secrecy. A young Indian who is ambitious to become a doctor, and finally a prophet, learns from his father or other member of the tribe the name and medicinal properties of some herb. He can also, by presenting a sufficient number of ponies to a medicine man, prevail upon the doctor to impart the secrets of the herbs to him.

"Frequently Indians allege that the secret is revealed to them in a dream, or by a bird or animal. After procuring it, the novice is prepared to begin the practice of medicine.

"In the opinion of the Indians success is only possible with the aid of the fair, knocked together by natives, but the Great Spirit, and in order to invoke the captain of the Bucentaur, Newman, was aid of the supernatural being they are accustomed to resort to various sacri- traordinarily tough, and that, as it had fices. Among these is the practice of ascending a butte or other elevation, the voyage. and lying with the face to the ground bird, wild animal, or reptile. They was a cry of alarm as the leopard sud-genetimes say that wolves come to

"While treating a patient they place ugnuing man.

tobacco in little pouches, which they tie All the men off duty quickly gathered around, and the animal began to tear at

"D. W. Spaulding, a well-known hunter and guide throughout the territory lying between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, informs me that Figures Which Show the Amounts en as many as one hundred of these sticks inserted in the ground in | The distursements by the United States one place. At a point in the famous Treasury on account of the civil war Dakota Bad Lands he recently saw a from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1879, amountnumber of the brilliantly painted sticks, of to \$6,187,242,385. It is estimated that with the bars and flaunce attached at the additional civil war disbursements for with the bags and flannel attached at with the bags and flannel attached at the upper ends, placed around a large rock. The face of the rock had also \$\sigma_{\text{c}}\$ (bb) to July 1, 1900, amounted to \$2,804,-\$\sigma_{\text{c}}\$ (cs.775, making a total Federal expendibeen painted in stripes of red, blue, and yellow, and lying upon it were two large of the Confederate Government exceeded plugs of tobacco. The tobacco did not \$3,300,000,000 for the mere maintenance of remain long after its discovery. But it is a notable fact that Indians them the governmental expenditures on both selves, although some of them may not sides in the civil war will, when the books the control of the selves of the civil war will, when the books the civil war will, when the books the civil war will, when the books the civil war will when the civil war will when the books the civil war will when the civil war will when the civil war will when the civil war will war will when the civil war will when the civil war will when the civil war will war will war will war will when the civil war will war will will war will w selves, although some of them may not fully believe in the alleged supernatural power of the medicine men, will never amounted to \$30,000,000,000. Pincing the remove or even touch these offerings to the Great Spirit, looking upon such an the civil war at \$17,772,000,000, in the Span

"Generally speaking, the mode of practice of the Indian doctors, after placing the offerings to the Great Spirit on a near-by hill, is to give the patients medicine and then chant songs over them to the accompaniment of a tomtom, or crude drum, made by drawing dried skin tightly over a wooden frame, fron kettle, large tin can, or other hol-

he is sucking out the disease with which the patient is afflicted. The medicine men resort to herbs, and occasion ally do not understand the medicinal properties of them. When a patient is very sick, they, on rare occasions, give what is termed a medicine feast on savage term for consultation, doubtless). On this occasion all who are present are requested to partake of all that is placed before them. Dogs enter very largely into these feasts, being considered a rare delicacy.

"The native dectors are very curious and jealous about the methods of white physicians. The use by a white physician of a hypodermic syringe to relieve the sufferings of an Indian attracted the attention of an Indian doctor, who was much astonished at the result. The Indian doctor lost no time in suggesting to the white physician that they form a partnership, the indian doctor agree-ing to do the dramining if the physician would use the hypodermic syringe to quiet pain.

"All diseases are attributed by the nedicine men tooffie agency of an evil spirit. Consumption, according to their notion, is due to grass seed being carried through the air by wind and lodged in the lungs. Indians still frequently complain that they feel worms creeping under their skin, and come to the Government physician and ask to have them cut out."

Since the establishment of Indian ourts at several of the Sioux agencies, a tireless warfare has been waged against the "medicine men" and their practices, and it will not be very long city, long known as "University before these picturesque and interesting characters will have vanished from the face of the earth.

AN ANGRY LEOPARD. Tried to Escape on Board Ship and

Scared the Crew Badly. With the arrival of the British steamer Bucentaur, which lay off Quarantine yes-terday, inward bound from Calcutta, came the news of a novel experience of seafaring life and the story of a danger which the ordinary seaman dught to rejoice does not fall within the list of those which he usually is called upon to face, The presence of a loose leopard would be unwelcome enough in any company, but to have the ficrce brute breaking out of his cage on board ship on a dark night must be even more trying to the nerves.

Captain and crew of the Bucentaur put a strenuously busy hour before they had the animal once more safely secured, and the ship's carpenter next day was set to work on a cage which should be stantial enough to permit all to sleep in

The leopard in question, which appears to be little the worse for his long voyage save in temper, is a splendid specimen. consigned to a Mr. Burke, of Philadelplia, and detailed instructions were given for his care when he was put on board. Among other delicacies thirty-five live goats were shipped for his benefit, of which, it may be mentioned, only five remained last night.

Whether it was the smell of the goats that roused his appetite or whether it was the nasty dip of the open sea that turned his stomach the first night out, the leopard grew more and more restless as the shore dropped astern.

The cage in which he had been sent down from up country was a flimsy afassured that the bamboo bars were ex brought the huge animal so far, it could be trusted to hold him safely throughout

The men were careful, however, to satfor several days without food, or until isfy their curiosity at a distance and not they are completely exhausted. During this period they profess to have been taught some song, or the Great Spirit howling, and all attempts to quiet him converses with them through a weed, seemed only to rouse his fury. The ves-bird, wild animal, or reptile. They them and how, and that they under- the front of his cage. The bars yielded, lars to justify my opinion, I will only but did not break; but now the brute was

with sinew. These are painted brilliant colors, and fastened to willow sticks with his claws. It was seen that some- as proposed." about the size of the shaft of an ar-row, but somewhat longer. Occasion-ally, as a substitute for the bags of to-beat him back into a corner, where the bacco, strips of flannel are fastened to cage was set into the angle of a bulkthe tops of the sticks and permitted to head. But the flickering lights and the

the tops of the sticks and permitted to flutter in the breeze. The sticks are also gaily painted, and inserted in the ground or crevice of rock on top of a hill. This is done to gain favor with the Great Spirit, and secure his assistance in the work of curing the patient, the tobacco and fiannel constituting an offering.

"Even now anyone traveling over the Sioux reservation may occasionally see tops of hills dotted with these sticks, which have been placed there by the Indian doctors, who still continue to a certain extent their prohibited practices.

"D. W. Spaulding, a well-known hun-

THE COST OF WAR.

Expended by Various Nations.

cash expenditures of the United States in ish war at \$500,000,000, and in the war o 1812, the Mexican war, and the Indian wars at \$500,000,000, is estimated as the total contribution of the United States Treasury to the war fund for the century

It is estimated that the Napoleonic wars from 1792 to 1815 cost 18,250,000,000; the wa between Russia and Turkey in 1828, 2100 000,000; the war between Spain and Pordried skin tightly over a wooden frame, iron kettle, large tin can, or other hollow article or utensil that will answer the purpose.

"Herbs furnish the ingredients for all medicines. In some instances, the Indian doctors chew up herbs and blow them on the patient."

Dr. Fred Treon, Indian agent at Crow Creek and Lower Brule agencies, has had over ten years experience among the Indians of Dakota and Arizona. A great part of the time he has spent as Government physician, thus being brought into constant contact with Indian "medicine men."

"The medicine men." st.d Dr. Treon, "sits while operating, usually over his drum or directly over the patient. Everything he does is supposed to be wrapped in the deepest mystery. He sometimes applies his mouth to the place of pain, after first washing it with clean water. By doing this he claims tugal, from 1830 to 1840, \$250,000,000;

Washington Indicated a Desire for Such an Institution.

Prof. Thomas Wilson Explains the Purposes and Scope of the Propos. ed Great Educational Establishment-Conscientions Work Done.

The agitation in behalf of a National Iniversity is based, it is said, primarily upon the following, written by George Washington in 1795:

"I have greatly wished to see a plan idopted by which the aris, sciences, and belles-lettres could be taught in their fullest extent, thereby embracing all the advantages of European tuition with the means of acquiring the liberal knowledge which is necessary to qualify our citizens for the exigencies of public as well as of private life, and (which with me is a consideration of great magnitude) by assembling the youth from the different parts of this rising Republic, contributing from their intercourse an interchange of informa tion to the removal of prejudices which might sometimes arise from local circumstances."

Washington manifested his faith in the project by bequeathing stocks to the value of \$25,000 as a personal contribution toward his ideal "seminary of learning," and later in officially reserv-Square," as a site for the institution,

"It may be as well to mention, however, in this connection," said Prof. Thomas Wilson, who has been connected with the present National University almost from its foundation, "that the stocks which Washington bequeathed for his proposed national institution of learning were in the Great Falls water works, of which great hopes were entertained at one time, but which have gone to rack and ruin many years ago, so that the stocks would not be worth the paner they were written on at the present time. This little fact is generally not mentioned by the advocates of the National University, notably by the framers of the numerous bills presented before Congress for the establishment of the institution. A Congressional worthlessness of the stock bequeathed by Washington.

"Regarding my opinion as to the advisability of making the scientific departments and bureaus of the Government parts of a great educational institution, I cannot myself approve. There are so many things to be cited as operating against the success of such an undertaking. It will, I am convinced, be impossible to eliminate the element of politics in the curriculum of such departments of the institution as law, finance, and diplomacy, each political party endeavoring to inculcate its own principle in such questions.

"Special investigations of various scientists now employed directly or indirectly under the Government would of a teacher should these be superadded, while the latter office would not be as satisfactorily filled as by some one whose province it is, thus resulting. perhaps, in injustice to both professor and pupil. As it is now, any earnest investigator is welcome to all the facilities that can be afforded him in any of the scientific branches of the Government, provided only that the necessary work of the Government be not inter-

say, then, that I do not see the necessity for the amalgamation of the Government's scientific branches to serve

Prof. Wilson is one of the incorporators of the present National University, having been identified with that institution since its foundation as member of the board of regents and professor in the medical department. In speaking of the origin of the university, Prof. Wilson said:

"During the civil war, and for a year or so after the legal termination of that contest, a combination barrack and hospital was situated on Judiciary Square, which was surrounded by a high fence. The barrack or hospital was for invalid soldiers, and drills were held there in which some of the participants were without arms of any de-scription, some with uniforms, some dressed in civilian clothes, and many with crutches and sticks instead of swords or guns. Such was the motley of martial array that was presented in the maneuvres that were conducted on the parade ground of Judiciary Square, one end of which, that on which the Pension Office now stands, was adorned by the District jail, and the other, as

oday, by the City Hall.
"On the northeast corner of E Street, on the northeast corner of E Steet, and facing the tall wooden fence surrounding Judiciary Square, was a building used during hostilities as an army hospital. When there was no further use for this structure as a hosfurther use for this structure as a hos-pital it was let as a public hall. And here it was that Mr. John W. Hoyt, afterward Governor of New Mexico delivered a course of law lectures for the benefit of whoever wished to at-tend them. This was the beginning of the National University, although it was not incorporated until 1879.

"A considerable controvery was in-dulged in and numerous petitions made to Congress before this result was fin-ally achieved. At length the institution was started under the name of the Na tional University, although not con-nected in any manner with the Govern-ment, excepting inasmuch as the Presiment, exception in the desired states was made ex-officio chancellor and each year awarded the degrees. The first Presiawarded the degrees. The first Presi-dent to question the official nature of the chancellorship of the university was Mr. Harrison, and since his time even the national character given to the institution by this means ceased. "The incorparators of the National Un-

The iteorparators of the National University were Hon. Arthur MacArthur, Hon. M. G. Emery, Hon. Thomas Wilson, Hon. Samuel F. Miller, S. S. Baker, Esq., Dr. H. H. Barker, Dr. G. Wythe Cook, Hon. Henry Strong, Hon. H. O. Cloughton, Eugene Carusi, Esq., and William C. Whittemore. The law department was the first division to organize, that occurring at the time of the incorporation. A two-year course, with a one-year post-graduate agree. with a one-year post-graduate acney, was established. The medical and den-tal departments were established in

English in England.

(From Harper's Magazine.) That hackneyed American maiden who said London was a nice place if you knew the language was not a bit absurd. We speak English, but we have built up our forms of English expression upon the English of a few shires of the old country is it was spoken between two and three centuries ago, while they have been tree. The bones blending and changing the speech of all Baltimore Sun.

their home peoples during the same period. The result is that an American can hardly utter a sentence in England without calling attention to the ence between his speech and that of the peoples about him. Only yesterday, after eighteen months' residence in England, I rushed up to a conductor in Charing Cross Station, and asked, "Which car fo He started at me, and knew I had spoken a foreign tongue to him, because street vehicles like omnibuses and horse cars are called road cars and tram cars, and there are no other cars in England.

If you ask a guest at your home in England whether he likes his meat rare, he asks what you said, because he does not understand you. He calls meat un-derdone when it is not tho wighly cooked. If you tell him you fear the aspara gus is canned, he is at a loss again, be-cause he would have said it was tinned To ask him to pass the powdered sugar will again set him to wondering, for h calls it icing sugar, generally, though he knows that it is sometimes called caster or sifted sugar. And if you have candy on the table you may not call it so with-out betraying your foreign origin, for he calls candy "sweets," abbreviated from "sweetmeats," and used to designate all preserves, puddings, pies, candies, and

To go further along the eccentricities of English at the dining-table, most per sons know, I suppose, that the beet i cailed beet root, cornstarch is corn flour corned beef (or a particular cut of it) is called "silversides of beef," and napkins are serviettes.

RUBBER SHOES FOR HORSES. They Are Displacing Iron and Stee

for Use in Cities. shoes for horses are said to fast displacing the old style shoes and it asserted that since their introduction the condition of the feet of thousands of Chicago horses has improved fully 20 per cent and that the danger from cracked hoofs, sprained tendons, injured shoul-ders and rheumatism has decreased fully 50 per cent. Besides, it is claimed that the horses are able to do considerable more work for the reason that they do not slip and slide about and when nightfall comes and their day's work is they do not exhibit anywhere near the fatigue that was manifested when they

were shod with iron shoes. Rubmer horseshoes are not an entirely ew thing in the market, but they have een in the experimental stage until a short time ago. Many owners who are now using them were loath to adopt them for the reason that the claim was made that they would do more injury than good on account of causing extra heat in the committee, however, investigated the hoofs. In is claimed now, however, that matter in recent years and showed the not the case.

The chief advantage of the rubber sho ver the iron shoe is said to lie in the fact that once a horse puts his foot down it remains in position, that he is equally is sure footed on granite blocks as on virgin soil. There is no twisting to the right or to the left and no sliding about as is often the case when iron shoes are used. Because of this the horse is able to pull heavier load.

Some of the largest firms in town, rs are preparing to follow their lead. Many of the horses of the fire department are also shod with them and here they are found to be especially serviceable, as they relieve much of the jarring on the horses directly under the Government would when they are standing about fires and necessarily be interrupted by the duties stamping their feet. Their use, however, is not confined to heavy horses. Many owners of fine road horses have adopted them and they are finding favor among

The general adoption of the rubber shoe it is claimed, would do away to a considerable degree with the noise of the city that accompanies the use of heavy teams Rubber shoes are noiseless and even when they become loose there is not the rattle from them that is present when a loose iron shoe strikes the granite paving. There being no heel or toe calks on the ed in the slots of the cable rallways or in

of openings through the Iron and is inarable from the shoe. The only way can be removed is by wearing off or by outting the shoe into a fire and burning t off. For heavy horses there is fully half an inch of solid rubber. The nails are driven through holes in the iron frame and this being near the hoof and half an linch from the surface of the shoe it is impossible for the nails to come in con-

tact with the roadway. Rubber shoes cost 21 each, or double that of iron shoes, and neither size nor

that of iron shoes, and neither size nor weight makes any difference. The claim is made, however, that the shoes will outwear two sets of iron shoes. The rubber shoes are manufactured in six sizes and when extra shaping is necessary it is done without the use of fire.

William Claney, superintendent for A. S. Beamish, the Pacific Avenue horseshoer, said yesterday:

"Rubber shoes for horses are no longer an experiment. They have come to stay, it is in the blacksmith shop that a man has the best opportunity to learn the condition of horses feet and I can say without exaggeration from my experience with horses that have been shed for some time with the new style of shoes that their feet horses that have been shed for some time with the new style of shoes that their feet have improved fully 30 per cent. Add this to the fact that the usefulness of the horse his ability to work—is greatly increased and you have the strongest argument that can be presented in favor of ruther shoes. The horse cannot break his leg by having a calk become fastened in anything because there are no calks. He cannot slip on the granite blocks because the rubher takes hold on all sides."—Chicago Chroniele.

A JOKE ON JEFFERSON How the Bones of a Sloth Deceived

the Virginia Sage. Thomas Jefferson was proud of his atcinments in natural history, and particularly of their recognition by the great naturalist Buffon, to whom he sent specinens and information. With the flatter of a French courtier Buffon wrote Jeffer "I should have consulted you, sir, before publishing my natural history, then I should have been sure of the This so exalted his appreciation of his ability in that direction that he was shortly after led into a mortifying

In Greenbrier county, Virginia, in 1796 deposit of bones, supposed to be those f a mammoth, was found and sent to p and pronounced them to be those of a carniverous clawed animal entirely us own to science." A curious sight might have been witnessed by people who lived along the route of travel between Monti-Ho and Philadelphia, when the President of the United States, ray to take the oath of office and as ame the second place in the gift of th nation, carried a wagon load of bones for his baggage. He delivered them to Dr. Wiser, the naturalist of the 'Am Philosophical Society, with a labored re-port under date of March 19, 1797, entitled "A Memeir on the Discovery of Certain Bones of an Hitherto Unknown Quadru ped, of the Clawed Kind, in the Western Part of Virginia." Dr. Wistar at a glance pronounced them the bones of the com-mon slath, or "giant clantate," and show of Mr. Jefferson several other specimens of the same kind. The Vice President was greatly humiliated, and the scientist call-ed it "Megalonyx Jeffersonii," a name by which the animal has since been known to naturalists. Portunately for his sensi-live nature. Mr. Jefferson's lack of humor prevented him from recognision the sa-tire. The bones are still exhibited in the Baltimore Sun. ped, of the Clawed Kind, in the Wester,

Our Soldiers Study Marksmanship Three Months Each Year.

Figures From 200 Yards to One Mile Away Peppered by Mekel-Conted Bullets-Practice Which Brought Results in the War With Spain.

All the day the whips crack over the yell w sunburnt strip of plain. On either side long streamers of the anarchists olor float from stumpy staffs, at one serving as wind gauges and as danger ignals. At one end are ten or twelve arge squares of white, each bearing the dihouette of a standing man. Half a blue, lying, standing or sitting in the grass, and it is there where the cracking f the whips comes from.

rmy target range has little of interest at first glance. There is no longer the roat of the heavy Springfield with the cloud of white smoke to show who is shooting Instead there are a few men littered about, the sharp, saucy crack of a Krag Jorgensen, and a mysterious disk riser from the earth in front of the target hesitates a moment, and disappears again.
It has marked a man's shot. The Fort Leavenworth rifle range is

about a mile from the garrison and all summer troops are encamped there. The shooting goes on from daylight till long after the trumpet corps in the post has sounded the beautiful "Retreat" and the big garrison flag has slowly floated down to the green parade. By some of the foreign military men the American Army is considered extravagant in its use of amunition for target practice. Every enlisted man costs the Government abo a year for powder and nickel-coated lead shot at targets, which may seem a small sum in itself, but in an army of 60,000 it means about three-quarters of a million In the cavalry branch the soldler gives

three months of the year to learning how to shoot. In the garrison he is taught how to aim. Day after day the carbine is mounted on a sack of sand or grain, which in turn is strapped to a tripod. The gun remains stationary and the target, a black disk of paper, is moved according to the directions of the man who is learning to sight. When the lower edge of the black centre is brought into the line of sight, he says: "Mark." The marker, using a pencil, then records on a white background through the hole in the centre of the disk its position. The soldler straightens himself and without moving the rifle repeats the operation. He sights three times and if his aim has not been true there are three marks. These are joined by straight lines and the soldier finds he has not sighted twice at the same point. As the triangle grows smaller the soldier is growing better in sighting. Then comes the gallery practice. The regular service ritle is used. ing is done in rooms from sixty to eighty feet long. After that the man is ready for the field range. An army range should del Brothers, and the Consumers' Ice Company, are now using rubber shoes on their heavy horses and it is said the consumers of the shoes on their heavy horses and it is said the said and with hag and baggage the men and officers encamp as if to stay forever. Officers and men get into the spirit and here is little done except shooting and nothing else is talked of. On one of the hottest days of last week the snapping of the Krags and the flashing of the signals was going monotonously on, but every man who was shooting had a group near him and there was no hesitancy to comment. A captain and an old-time sergeant were talking of some of the cracks of the Springfield days and they talked as freely as if they were equals in rank. A few feet away stood a group of offi-cers, one of them an instructor at West

Point, whom the department had invited to Leavenworth for his vacation. ing," he said in a manner not boastful. Nearly half a mile away was a silthe street car tracks.

The shoes are made with a centre of ed along the barrel of the carbine a moiron, shaped the same as the old iron ment, and then came the "snap." A white or anything should give way I have to go ach should be and indicated that the man There's no chance of getting out of it. from West Point had made a "buil's-eye."

y one fifty feet away. His cheek nearly burst. The men shot down the bank into gainst the earth, he sighted along the y one fifty feet away. His cheek nearly mrrel, he shot and the white disk ap- cut.

recruit could shoot all day without getting when the accident occurred. As a sore shoulder. And an enemy would the motor was smashed to pieces. have to cut grass to hit you. But it's prohibited, for the lawns are not well kept where fighting is going on."

Then came a new-fangled revolver, "made in Germany," that shot as fast as one could count and spit empty shells into the air faster than eyesight. This was private property and practice and And these were men, fully grown, of high intelligence and many of mature years. They were on the target range and that tells the story. Their one hought was to learn all about shooting and to teach it to the men under them. Every recruit's work was watched closely and after a man promised to become a marksman he lacked no attention. An old "non com" who had won his medals in the days of competitive shoots in the army, before the fight with Spain, would ean over the new man all day, telling im how to catch the target as the swingng gun slowly passed it; how to keep th trigger just at the hair point so that anther thought would make it snap at the stoper moment; how to hold the gun against his shoulder and how, with paience, he would some day wear the cross nd bar of a sharpshooter.

After the preliminary shooting on th ange, the score of each man is careful-y kept. He begins to shoot at 200 yards, nd then advances to 300, 500, and 600. If be makes 68 per cent out of a possible is advanced to 800 yards and final ly to 1,000. If he fairs he remains at the -yard line. Evidently the West, is no yet settled enough to prevent the boys from having some knowledge of frearms. At least they show to advantage when they meet the Easterners on the range. troop at Leavenworth is compose nearly wholly of men enlisted at For Slocum, near New York. Not a man of this troop was advanced to the 800-yard mark this year. There is no hunting in New York city. All the soldiers in the army are classified according to their marksmanship. The best are officially called sharpshooters and they have made record of 67 per cent, including skirthree-fifths of a mile. In skirmish fire the men must fire at 1,000, 800, 600, 500, 500, and 200 yards between signals and then retreat to 1,000 pards again. The trumpet they have to run over the ground. Next in grade comes the marksman who has made 61 per cent with the rifle or 62 per cent with the carbine. Then follows the World.

first class man with 54 per cent, the sec ond class with 43, and all others are

the third class.
The sharpshooters and marksmen are given medals by the War Department,

which they may wear on all occasions When the army was in the United States blennial competitions were held. The disinguished markemen entered the comtitions in their respective departments and the winners took part in the final army shoot. Gold and silve medals, large an elaborate, were given to those of the high est scores. A similar competition was held for the officers. One of the celebrated hots of the army is Sergeant Rie, of Captain Overton's troop at Fort Leaven worth, and a gold medal can be found in its kit. A blacksmith, Kaiser, who wa of Kerr's troop of the Sixth Cavalry, is so a famous shot, but he was generally stricken with stage fright at the last minute in the finals and some good Sixth Cavalry money was lost on him. Serg-cart Hauser, of the Second Cavalry, is other one the old-timers talk about. From the front the targets appear to be

reality they are six feet behind it. The and the whole is builet proof. The way the recruits shoot into it should soon convert it into a mass of lead and nickel. the recruits shoot into it should soon convert it into a mass of lead and nickel. In the space between the wall and the targets are the markers always in charge of commissioned officers. A strong wooden frame covered with canvas and on the canvas is posted the paper bearing the canvas is posted the paper bearing the silhouette. The bullet can be heard passing through the paper and after the shot is signaled the target is turned on its axis and a fresh target appears. A sticker is pasted over the hole made by the bul-let and the target is ready to be turned again after the next shot. There is almake sure of correct scoring the markers and scorekeepers are always chosen from an organization other than the one

After all, the one rule, if there is a rule about shooting, that the men have dinned into them is "shoot low." The regulations encourage low shooting by crediting as hits all ricochet bullets that hit the figure. They may have glanced from a stone fifty feet in front, but when they puncture the black man they count as if they had come straight.

'There's nothing so panic-creating as to have the bullets cut the grass in front of a man," said one of the officers. "When they go over head the humming is reassuring if anything, but to have them spit dust at you makes you feel that the next one is coming higher. When in do shoot low; shoot low anyway."-Kansas City Star.

FOLLOWING MOTOR MACHINES. Dangers Experienced by Fast Cv.

clists Who Ride After Pacers. "A bicyclist who follows motor pac risks his life every time he goes into a race. The excitement of the game and the incessant danger that lurks in the sport are too strong to be resisted.

"I would just as soon take my chances with the fellow who put himself inside barrel and went through the rapids at Niagara Falls as follow pace in a race n the high-banked tracks. The chances of coming out alive each time are pretty

"Yet I ride in the races every chance that I get. You see, unpaced races have no attraction for followers of the game. There is no life in them and people won't go to see them. In a motor-paced race the spectators know as well as we do that we may break our necks at any moment. and the exciting uncertainty of the sport, with its spasms of danger, keeps them

"Imagine, if you can, how it feels to be whirling around a ten-lap track like that at Madison Square Garden behind motor pace at a 1:30 clip; every time you go up one of those twenty-five-foot banks you feel as if you were going over a preciyou for an instant. There's your pace Leavenworth for his vacation.
"I can hit it one out of two, free shootrider who loses his pace has lost his race. "Few of the spectators know how very houette of a standing man against a white background—the enemy's outpost. The let my eyes get away from the rear wheel teacher-officer arranged his glasses, look- of my motor, and if a tire should come off

lisk appeared where a silhouette's stom- right into it and take what's comin "I tell you the man in his barrel at Ni-"Did you ever see M troop's own post- agara has a better chance than we have. asked another officer, a trim, Only last Monday morning an accident bright-eyed fellow, made for the army, happened to one of my motors while I He took a soldier's carbine by the barrel was standing at Madison Square Garden. and with the butt rammed a little trench, five inches deep and a foot long, into the or three times to get used to it when the When he placed the stock of the steersman's handle bars twisted on the gun in the trench the barrel lay nearly high bank. The men were toosed off their flat on the ground. "Now paste yourself against the grass," lightning. The motor slipped down the steep bank to the floor and lay there pufuntil littile of him would have been seen ling and sizzling as if it were going to

"I was waiting with my wheel, ready to 'It's hard to miss 'em in that position." Jump in and follow them when they gave he said, arising. The butt rests against the word, and there would have been an the earth instead of your shoulder and a swful mess if I had struck into them when the accident occurred. As it was

"Accidents in following pace are not so frequent on outdoor tracks as inside. don't think poor Floyd McFarland will ever cross a saddle again as the resut of his accident at Madison Square Garden a month ago. He was riding a fifteen-milpaced race with Johnny Nelson, and the whole race was a chapter of accidents. experiments cased only when all the German ammunition had been shot away. swiftly, when it stopped and the two rid-ers crashed into it. McFarland was carried unconscious to the hospital, where he is now, and Nelson was badly cut up about the face. Nelson hasn't won a race

"Just a week before that Harry Elkes had a narrow escape at Boston. He was leading by ten miles in a motor-paced ace with Jimmy Moran and Harry Caldwell when his motor tire blew up, and h cas hurled to the track unconscious.

"Perhaps the most remarkable escu of all was that of Frank Waller, who wa ollowing Judge and Stafford in a race with Miller, at Nashville, in October, 1939 The sprocket wheel of the motor caught on the low bank; Judge shot headforemost into a padded post. Stafford plung ed into the front seat and Waller turne a double somersault over the pair. The men and motor were uninjured.

Just a year ago Frank Starbuck am W. J. Wilkinson got terribly mixed up and mauled in a motor paced race at Baltinore. Wilkinson lost his head and th motor dashed among the spectators. But riders were seriously injured and I be

lieve Starbuck lost a leg.
"There has never been a sudder catas trophe than that at the Waltham true on May 30 of last year. Harry E. Milco of Lynn, and W. F. Stafford, of Boston vere pacing a race, with 25,000 peop ooking on, when Champion in his ess to get more speed spurted, and hi orewheel touched the rear wheel of I motor. He was flung headlong to the i

neid. Miles and Stafford, on the next pa-ing machine, tried to escape Champion's motor, and plunged off the high traci-against the electric light pole. Both rid-ers were hurled headfirst against the pole. They died the same day. "So you see the risk is always there and the danger pientiful. But I am still in the sport, for I want to beat Elikes, i have been following the pace for only a year and I have won every event but four, got \$5.000 in purses, broke the world's records twice for twenty-five miles and four, got salow in purses, broke the world-records twice for twenty-five miles an made the indeor record for seventy-tw miles. I have ridden the fastest mil-made this year in competition—one min-git twenty-five and a half second—at the details of the track. —Walthour, in New Yor-

OWNS RARE OLD ALMANACS

William Colwell, of Chicago, Has a Valuable Collection.

Those of Over a Century Ago Very Different From the Condensed Eneyelopedic Annuals of Today. Much Space Given to Rhymen,

William Colwell, a business man in the Haymarket Building, West Madison of New England almanaes dating from 1774 to 1786. The collection is not as tirely complete one, many pages and half pages being missing, but a glance through their yellow and tattered pages reveals many things curious, interesting, and fljustrative of the tastes and thoughts and manners of the day.

The almanacs of a century and a quar-

ter ago were much different from the unted on a dirt embankment, but in used encyclopedic annuals issued nowadays. They paid no attention to com-merce, statistics, ordinary politics, indus-trial questions,, or international relations,

most every subject, as when in noting the terms of courts in the Colony of Connecticut in 1774, those unfortunate ento have suits pending are advised as fol-

Anoint thy lawyer, grease him in the fist,
And he will plead for thee even what thou list;
He'll make thy case strong though the same
were weak,
But if thy purse be dumb his tongue can't speak.

These cid almanaez contain recipes on all sorts of subjects, and here the bite of a mad dob, which just now

may be deemed timely.
"Let the person bit be blooded, and take every three hours of bolus of musk and camphor made with honey, and a pill of oplum."

The little annual for 1776 is entitled "Watson's Register and Connecticut Almanack," and was published at Hart-ford. It is decidedly patriotic, and shows its spirit and aggressiveness both in poetry and prose. Here ore a few samples: O, sons of freedom, never then give place To threatening tyrants or a savage race, our country calls; let virtue hail the day, Immortalize our names without delay.

With public spirit let each bosom glow.
And love of liberty direct the blow;
Rouse, patriot heroes, and pursue the plan,
Teach listless souls what 'tis to play the man.

Mr. Watson then turns to prose and reads for his countrymen this encourag-ing lesson in the stars:

"America is governed by Mars, Great Britain by Venus; this same Mars and Venus have a meeting this month in the jugated to gunarchial power, 'tis to be hoped he will brave it out, and oppose every female artifice to circumvent him." And judging from the outcome of the revolutionary struggle Mars must have hotly chased Venus out of the sign Gem-ini. Under ordinary conditions this would have been a rather ungailant proceeding on the part of the god of war, but seeing that liberty and humanity were at stake, and that Venus had become the shame-less partisan of that madman, George III.

the onslaught of Mars may be justified. The almanac for 1777, printed at New London, is a passionate advocate of the war for independence. It has venom for the Hessian and a sting for the Tory on almost every page, and curiously uses a strange fact of interesting story on which

to base a caustic comment.

The frequent incursions of the Tartars and other barbarous nations into Poland and Germany, says the writer, forced the women sometimes to leave their children exposed in the woods, where they were nursed by bears and wild beasts. Such beings, when afterward found, vested of all the properties of humanity but the form and went on all fours. From this the compiler of the almanac deduces the following conclusion:

"Note, Some of them, perhaps, w Hessians; but be that as it may, it is clear from the above that we have more reason to expect kind usage and protec-tion from bears and wild beasts than from

After a description of an eruption of Mount Aetna and the rivers of molten minerals that run down its sides, we have this comment:

emblem of the rage and fury of the Brit-ish troops. Thanks to heaven, their rage and fury hath been hitherto restrained; impotent rage is not to be dreaded. An Hutchinson or the devil himself can go no farther than the end of his tether,"

The almanac of 1778, published at New London and edited by Edmund Freebetter, has nothing to say about politics or war, but it is strong in poetry and aphorsms. Here are a few of the latter: Monopolizers, take care, lest you are dragged to the bar, And from thence carried far,

"What contention, what confusion for a little more of the earth."
"All the happiness and glory of a state depends on the education of youth."

The dame that's old Now feels the cold Which makes her scold.

This prediction is made for December, while for November it is declared that "all things are cold, the young ladies excepted."

Edmund Freebetter is responsible for the almanac of 1780, and he appears to have been a pretty close political observ-It also appears that hot weather had no more terror for officeseekers in those days than now, for we find the folowing as one of the evils predicted for

"Many politicians about this time, with creat avarice pursuing their own private nos, being clothed with that beautiful garment, the public good,"

The succeeding almanacs in the collec-tion, up to and including that for 1786, are prepared by Isaac Bickerstaff, and deal argely in aphorisms and predictions astronomical and otherwise. Mr. Bickerstaff eems to have had a good deal of cynical mor in his composition, as the following from his almanac for 1786 will witness; There are, saith Riblus, sixty-three ways to get money and 200 ways to spend it, besides drinking; but he that hath a giglet to his wife need not care how to

spend his money, for she will spend it fust enough for him. "In the month of July the farmers are busy at work, but it is play day with the Supreme Court lawyers; only now they are braving causes, to set them abroach near the end of the month. The worst curse we can give our enemies is that they may be continually in law, for that will soon make their purse as lank is a cow that hath new shrunk her calf. The word 'most' in the Indostan language loth signify both a drunkard and a madnan, for all drunkards, say they are

nadmen. I suppose it may signify also all those that go to law for trifles What difference is there between a prince and a peasant? No more than beween two bricks made of the same clay; and the other in the bottom of a well feathers make fine birds, yet fine clothes become some as a saddle does a

ow."-Chicago Record-Herald. Hard Lines. (From Puck.)

Drommer-It is pretty hard to get a drink in this town, isn's it? Landlord (Karsas hotel)-You bet. Way, rou no't even work the saske-bite racket any more coless one carry the snake to the drag store oil bet any hite you in the presence of a com-